

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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At German headquarters those Cantigny grapes are believed to be sour.

None of the Kaiser's sons has so far been reported in the casualty lists.

The Marne has proved the turning point before. Shall history repeat itself?

In the food production campaign, tractor and factor are synonymous terms.

Decision of the supreme court makes the child labor problem one for solution by the states.

Porto Rico voted "dry" some time ago, but Jamaica still produces a little moisture to spare.

Kansas doubled its Red Cross shipment. And wheat going at such a beggarly price, at that!

"Days of the Frontier Numbered."—Headline. Are we, then, to have the firing squads after all?

Ireland is asked to recruit 50,000 volunteers. The world is watching to see what the response will be.

A pro-ally movement is said to be spreading in Russia. You can trust the Kaiser to promote it.

The colonel wants to win by a knockout, all right, but he keeps on knocking in the wrong quarter.

Renner has it that Joe Folk is about to come into his own in the approaching Missouri senatorial primary.

Sweden must have declined to serve as a door mat. Mutters from Berlin indicate something of the kind.

Memphis' suburb, Germantown, has changed its name to Neshoba, but that isn't very much of an improvement.

Germans are able to make some progress against one portion of the American position—that of hospitals.

The senate has embraced the president's opportunity to spill a lot of talk over the alleged right of interminable talk.

We await with some interest the official interpretation of the slogan, "Survival of the fittest are to disappear."

Republicans in congress are preparing to resurrect the tariff. Some of us have never learned anything or forget anything.

A picture entitled "A Drove of Swine" was recently sold for \$12,000. More in the lot are also bringing a good price.

It is about the season of the year now to inaugurate a canning campaign. That would help some toward beating the Kaiser.

Reports that a defeat of the Austrian forces on the Italian front would cause an internal revolution ought to prove a good nerve tonic for Italians.

A newspaper scribe, noting the fact that Mr. Schaffner, of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, is dead, leaving \$3,000,000, concludes: "And some of it was ours."

There will probably be no bread to waste next winter, and assuredly there will be no coal to spare for making it into beer or hauling the latter over the country.

It has not been explained whether the delay about getting the final figures on the Red Cross drive was caused by waiting on Chicago to report.

Railroad rates have been marked up, and this applies to the prices which the roads will pay for coal. They are put on the same basis as other consumers.

The national fuel administration is of the opinion that the breweries furnish a promising field for the saving of coal. All they use might and ought to be saved.

Another hopeful indication which an exchange sees in the increased shipping being launched is that it will bring us more bananas and bring down the price to a democratic level.

The senate plans to quit debate until the war ends. What's the use of a senate and house, anyway. We propose a commission form of government for the United States. If neither body is going to be willing to discuss public measures they might as well be abolished.

KNOW WE MEAN BUSINESS

The expected has happened. No one who knew anything of the cruising radius of the new German submarines thought our coasts were protected against a raid. These boats might have come any time in the past year, just as the Deutschland and the U-53 came. It is impossible for us to aid the British, French and Italians in maintaining a complete patrol system in European waters and at the same time patrol our own coasts for over 1,500 miles on the Atlantic and nearly as many more miles in the gulf.

The object of the U-boat raid is similar to the object of raids made by the German planes which bomb London and other English towns. They are made in the hope that the war office will recall planes to fight their air raiders and thus leave the battle fronts weak.

Potsdam now is hoping that out of a fear created in America we will induce Josephus Daniels to recall our destroyers and chasers from the channel, North and Irish seas, and also suspend the sailing of transports and other ships.

It would be a signal of arrant cowardice if we did so. There are somewhere from two to five enemy submarines of the larger type operating against our shipping. They destroyed, it is reported, something like ten vessels. What they may do in the next few days remains to be seen. They ought within forty-eight hours to be chased down or run away by the patrol craft we have on this side.

The very fact that Germany has finally struck a direct blow against American shipping shows that at last they recognize the fact that America is the most important factor and must be defeated, else they will lose the war.

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared that a state of war existed with the imperial German government. Up to this time the imperial German government has not recognized formally that a state of war exists with the United States of America. No doubt there has been a lingering hope in the Kaiser's breast that Germany might not have to contend with the whole force of our nation. He knew, however, that as soon as the frightful clash anywhere came that America would be inflamed even more, and that we would be in no spirit to talk peace.

Now the war lords have at last realized that there is no hope that they can avoid a test of strength with America. Our million men in France or on the way has indicated beyond peradventure of doubt that we have entered the war with the will to win and to punish the imperial German government for its crimes and disarm the junker against future forays on the liberties of the world.

So it is not strange that our unprotected coasts should be attacked.

So far the raiders have done no material harm in a military way. Although we are sending over 200,000 soldiers a month from our ports the U-boats somehow do not seem able to find and sink them. Their victims have been small merchant ships and schooners.

Nothing could have happened, perhaps, which would so arouse our whole country as this raid. We are made to realize how small is the world. The 3,000 miles of the Atlantic do not save us from the horrors of war. Perhaps that is for the better. At any rate our people are willing to undergo what any other people have undergone in order that we may rid the world of the menace which it now faces.

END IT AT ONCE.

Events of Monday pretty effectively dispelled the opinion that the menace of the submarine is past. There is yet room for doubt whether it is passing. American transport services had hitherto experienced a "streak of luck," which, to say the least, was remarkable. It was almost inevitable that this good fortune could not continue to the end. And now, with surprise and dismay spreading over the land, public attention is once more concentrated on this plaguing problem. Can it be solved? It can be—it must be.

In this connection our attention is directed to an editorial which appeared in the New York Tribune last Friday, and which now appears to have been exceedingly timely. The subject was "Why Not Wipe Out the U-Boat?" In it the submarine was recognized as "the deadliest weapon of the war." Its work has been so deadly because it assaults a vital spot. And it has been— and is—devastatingly effective. What shall we do about it? Have we adopted the best means for neutralizing this ubiquitous enemy? Have we put into use every available remedy?

Replying to these last queries, the Tribune thinks we have not gone as far as we might. It is declared that the submarine is still sinking more ships than were being constructed at all shipyards in the world before the war—and this statement was made before Monday's record of sinkings was known. The ensuing remarkable statement then follows:

"The U-boat menace is still here. It still forces, and will continue to force, the convoy system. Yet—and this is the amazing thing—American engineers in the service of this government have certified that the U-boat could be wiped out of the sea, not merely now, but for all time—so utterly destroyed that no nation would ever build another. Why is this not being done?"

As confirming this radical declaration, the Tribune asserts that "the development of the submarine detectors is a complete success." It is

pronounced "one of the great scientific achievements of the war," and America's greatest contribution. It is then declared that all that is necessary is "a fleet of hundreds of swift chasers equipped with these devices literally to bomb the U-boats out of the sea." But it is contended that Henry Ford is the only man at work on these weapons and that the propeller drive of the pattern under construction is fatally defective.

We are not in position to assert, as the Tribune insinuates, that the government is not doing all along the line indicated that is possible to be done. But we are ready to agree that every possibility ought to be developed and exhausted. If an infallible detector has been found, the hunting out and destruction of the submarines should proceed without halt. If its success has been demonstrated—and we are not advised as to this—a method of winning the war is in our own hands. Obliteration of this undersea monster would be an accomplishment well worthy of American genius and American traditions.

America's shipbuilding program is producing shipping with a speed which gives promise of overcoming the U-boat ravages. For a time it has seemed the only hope. But it is a wasteful and inefficient method at best—is the building of more ships than can be sunk. It is only tolerable so long as nothing better is available. Build the ships, of course. They are needed badly. But if it is practicable to definitely locate the underwater boat, its entire elimination ought to be a question of a very short time.

We feel quite sure, however, if the merit of this alleged "detector" has been proven, as the Tribune says it has, it will be used for all it is worth. The American navy has never apologized for itself. It has set the pace of the world in constructive method.

Norway, which has almost been put off the sea by the U-boat, is taking to the air.

What Is Back of the German Drive



(Copyright by New York Tribune)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Medical officers ought to be given rank commensurate with their service. Senator Owen recently said:

"A brigadier general of the line does not hesitate to disregard advice bearing on typhoid fever or pneumonia which is given by an officer of subordinate rank, and unless the medical department has rank it is difficult for the line officers to realize that the advice which the medical officer gives should be taken upon the basis of its merits and not upon the basis of the rank of the one who makes the recommendation. Upon that point I think Gen. Gorgas should explain to the committee his opinion."

Gen. Gorgas said: "I think that is the real argument from the standpoint of efficiency for this increased rank." Later Senator Hitchcock asked this question: "Suppose a division commander or a camp commander refuses to take the advice of a medical officer—advice which the medical officer deems essential—has he any way of bringing it up to you, and can you issue superior orders to compel the recognition of the medical officer's advice through your rank as compared with the rank of that officer?"

Gen. Gorgas answered: "Cases of that kind are constantly coming up where the medical officer disagrees with his division commander. He sends it up through the adjutant-general. You know, I am just an advisory officer. I have no direct authority anywhere. The adjutant-general sends it over to me practically for advice, but my action would go with regard to it. If I concur with the medical officer, the secretary and adjutant-general would take it into consideration. Of course, they are the final authorities in the matter."

The request of the medical department for recognition is reasonable.

We ought not to judge the case of Gen. Wood on the facts which seem to be before us. The war department, no doubt, has some good reason for not sending him to Europe. It may be that we shall send an expedition to Italy and in such case we may need a commander of the caliber of Pershing. We do not believe the war department is punishing the general for his disposition to be outspoken. This has been a serious thing to deal with, and has embarrassed the government, but the general has so many other fine qualities that it has been overlooked. If it was felt by Secretary Baker that the general had been insubordinate, no doubt he would be court-martialed. Inasmuch as Gen. Wood has been the leading spokesman of the advocates of preparedness, and perhaps had much to do with arousing the sentiment for war, he has been the hero of a large element. He ought not to be punished for such. His record in the past has been one of splendid ability and we prefer to think that the war department will soon find a place for this distinguished officer.

Is it any aid in maintaining the discipline in the army that articles be printed tending to stir the private soldier against his officer—because of some supposed social privileges and preferences the officers may enjoy? We think not. Our American soldiers who are not so fortunate as to possess commissions are not jealous of their officers or their privileges. They know that in an army which amounts to anything a line must be drawn for the sake of discipline. The Russian Bolsheviks alone of all people in the

THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"Will you mail a letter for me?" said Mrs. Jarr, as Mr. Jarr was making a sortie against the home invader, General High Cost of Living.

Mrs. Jarr was at her desk and had the letter about half finished. That is, she had written on the first and then on the back and then on the two inside pages of the note paper. She was now at the postscript and the lines written along the edges of all four written-on pages.

"What was the Cackleberry girl's mother's street address?" Mrs. Jarr went on. "Oh, well, it doesn't really matter. I suppose everybody in Philadelphia knows them."

Mrs. Jarr was about to seal the letter when she remembered that she had intended to enclose a sample of the new washable satin dress she was having made for the summer.

"Where did I put that sample of satin?" she asked, looking about. "I know I put it somewhere."

"It's fallen on the floor," said Mr. Jarr, stooping to pick it up.

"And, oh dear! I forgot to mention I was getting a new dress!" said Mrs. Jarr.

"I'll have to take another sheet of my engraved note paper, and it's running low. I want to keep some in case I have to write to any important strangers. I hate to waste it on the Cackleberrys. But I've started the letter on my engraved paper."

"Well, hurry and decide if you wish me to mail the letter," remarked Mr. Jarr. "I've got to get down to the office, and I'm late now!"

"Yes, if I put the sample in perhaps some dishonest person might think it is a banknote," said Mrs. Jarr. "I remember my mother sent a sample of black dress goods to her sister in Nevada when I was a little girl and the train was held up by robbers and her sister never got the letter, and then we remembered that when we sent the letter the silk

line trenches but the whole countryside for seven or eight miles was deluged with it. As the war goes on it becomes more and more a poisoning game. What is the next in devilish invention?"

Jay E. House declares that his opinion of Dr. Roberts has improved—that the latter sometimes paid the traveling expenses of himself and Miss Lusk on their journeys together.

It is now several weeks since it was announced that the Browning gun was being turned out in quantities. It follows that it ought soon to enable Americans to dispose of Germans in quantities.

The Brownsville States-Graphic announces its support of Gov. Rye for senator because "he has kept faith." Which is perhaps a better reason than that he has appointed somebody to office.

Miss Nina Boyle was refused a place on the ticket as a candidate for the British parliament because one name on her petition was not that of a legal voter. Miss Boyle is learning, meantime, how the male of the species plays the game.

In one West Virginia district a man named Blank has been nominated for congress. But this is not especially remarkable. Many other districts have done substantially the same thing.

There is little probability that Americans will ever compete with the examples of barbarity set by Germany in this war, but the latter country will, nevertheless, be given a few doses of its own medicine.

Gov. Capper urges that to prevent the use of our grains abroad in the manufacture of drink they be ground into flour and meal before shipment. Thought meal was just what the booze maker wanted.

In their third drive the Germans are said to have made even more extensive use of gas. Not only the first

AMONG THE BRETHREN.

A truth is thus tersely stated by the Brownsville States-Graphic: "Labor strikes are not making any hit with the public nowadays."

Civic pride as well as patriotism is thus appealed to by the Smithville Review: "A clean, well worked and neatly raked garden of vegetables is not only a great addition to the place, but is ornamental as well."

In the following item the Rockwood Times notes an incident that brought a universal American thrill: "The Sam-mies beat the Germans back on a mile and a quarter from Tuesday, which shows that they are right there with the goods."

"Defective eyesight and temporary loss of memory seems to be retarding the investigation that was to have been conducted at Erwin," according to the Johnson City Staff. Which reminds that witnesses of lynchings are nearly always more or less hazy.

The Rhea County News hands the money snacker this one: "The man that thinks most of his money than he does of our wounded boys in France is not a true lover of Americanism, and that man should be kept in mind and put on the shelf for the dust to cover."

"While the war department is making such stupendous plans for 1920, it would be a good idea to remember that a large amount of fighting has to be done in 1918," is a neat suggestion of the Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle, that things which are happening right now demand attention.

The Hardeman Free Press herein insinuates its approval of the policy of rotation in office: "The officeholders' trust seems to be getting very active in state politics and we want to warn the people in time for them to get their eyes open and snow under any candidate who is not against this officeholders' trust."

In the following extract the Jackson Sun manifests some doubt as to whether the Kaiser always practices what he preaches to others: "The Kaiser is now admonishing his troops to go barefoot in the summer in order to save leather for the fatherland. But we are inclined to believe that the Kaiser's six sons will continue to walk around in velvet kid."

A timely suggestion of charity and forbearance toward others whose circumstances we may not always know is thus offered by the Sparta Expositor: "Don't be so ready to criticize one recently changed from what was considered a slacker or disloyal to a supporter of our government's demands; perhaps your enthusiasm dates back but few weeks."

The following perfectly natural query is perpetrated by the Columbia Herald: "Secretary McAdoo has granted the appeal of the railroad men for higher wages and has increased freight and passenger rates in order to be able to pay them. All of which is good. But what we want to know is, who is going to raise the wages of the innocent bystander?"

A beginning of the march "on to Berlin" is seen in this extract from the Morrislow Gazette: "The American boys in their first offensive have captured two villages from the Huns. That is just two less we have to capture before the boys march 'under the clouds' in Berlin, singing the Star-Spangled Banner, and announcing to the world that democracy has defeated autocracy."

The Union City Commercial is too busy to print duplication of local items, stating: "We have since America has been in the war printed for the government hundreds of dollars worth of publications without pay. We are going to keep doing this, too, as long as we can. It is part of our donation towards conducting the war, and we positively must sidetrack other matter when it comes to a choice between that and loyalty to the government."

According to the following testimonial the Paris Parishian finds no fault with the Liberty motor about which so much has been said and written: "A record was established in the aerial mail service when the trip was made from Washington to New York City on Friday last in two hours and fifteen minutes by airplane, equipped with Liberty motors. Most of the time the planes traveled at more than two miles a minute."

The Murfreesboro News-Banner has the following generous expression of appreciation for the people of its constituency: "There may be more loyal, patriotic citizens at any given spot on American soil than in this city and county, but we are not ready to believe it. They respond with alacrity and zeal at every call and never fail to 'go over the top' in every undertaking. Our country and people stand so high in every laudable undertaking."

We agree with the following from the Greenville Democrat that what is therein asked is hardly to be considered a sacrifice: "The people of the United States are being urged to eat no more wheat bread until harvest, that our soldiers and allies, all of whom are fighting our battles, may not starve. It is a matter of a few weeks, and with so many varieties of delicious corn bread always to be had, surely any of us can make this small sacrifice for those who are doing so much for us."

As Military Police.

Editor The News:
What's the matter with utilizing the state guard for military police? The newly organized state guard could be inducted into federal service and in a short time could handle the military police situation as efficient as the regular army is doing, and thereby relieve thousands of soldiers for duty with their commands. Or else a permanent organization could be formed out of ex-soldiers, such as retired men, 88 pensioners and men not subject to draft, which, with their previous military experience, would fit them in a short time for the work in hand.
PENSIONER.

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Rooms private bath,
\$2.50 and upwards.
Sitting room, bath,
\$5.00 and upwards.
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